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these localities in China, then in Tibet ; 3. Kokonor and Tsaidam ; 4. Sources of the Yellow River, Northeastern Tibet, The Nam-ts'o Tribe ; 5. Passage of the Dré-ch'u (the river of the golden sands), Jyekundo, Dergé, The Horba States, Girong ; 6. Ta-chien-lu (Dar-chédo)—its Commerce ; Notes on the Government, Commerce, System of Taxation, Population, Foreign Relations, etc., of Tibet ; 7. Ta-chien-lu, Ya-chou, Ch'ung-ch'ing, I chang, Shanghai. These form the topics of a closely written, interesting narrative about the people, the customs, the strange Lamaism, etc., of this country.

The supplementary notes and tables include remarks on the Foreign Tribes of Kansu ; Origin of the Prayer "Om Mani Padmé Hūm ;" Early Ethnography of the Kokonor and Eastern Tibet ; Divination by Shoulder-blades—Scapulamancy or Omoplatoscopy ; Political Geography of Eastern Tibet ; Origin of the Tibetan People, as told by the Mani-Kambum ; Notes on the Language of Eastern Tibet, and Itinerary and Barometric Observations.

The flux and reflux among the peoples north and west of China seem to portray the condition of Northern Europe during the irruptions of the barbarians. The leadership of another Ghengis Kahn appears only to be necessary and China will have a new dynasty.

Mr. Rockhill was prevented from visiting Lh'asa ; in fact, his expedition was only a bold dash into Tibet as far as possible, with the certainty of being escorted out again by the jealous officials or compelled to retreat from force of circumstances.

At the present time Mr. Rockhill is making another journey with the hope of reaching Lh'asa, aided by past experiences.

Copious foot-notes and an excellent index add much to the usefulness of the work.

WALTER HOUGH.

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*L'Homme dans la Nature. Par Paul Topinard. 101 figs. Paris, 1891, Alcan. 352 pp. (Bibliothèque Scientifique Internationale.)*

Dr. Paul Topinard is the author of three works on anthropology. The first was published in 1876, entitled *Anthropologie*. The second, called *Éléments d'anthropologie générale*, appeared in 1886, a volume of 1186 pages, setting forth minutely the results of the author's studies on the biological side of the subject, but too bulky for general use. The present volume, in addition to summarizing the

knowledge contained in the *Éléments*, expresses more clearly M. Topinard's views on debated propositions. The author belongs to the school of St. Hilaire in defending the unity of nature, whence he derives the living phenomena of the world by evolution, but reserves his opinions upon the methods of "transformation" or "transfiguration." In this regard he stands between Broca and de Quatrefages, the former being a transformist, the latter maintaining the attitude of one not convinced. In our country, Topinard is more widely read, perhaps, than in France, on account of his conservatism, while in his own country he has been dropped from the secretaryship of the Société d'Anthropologie because he no longer represented the sentiments of the majority in that body. There are, indeed, two schools of anthropology in Paris—the one represented by the *Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie* in the main, and the other fairly by "*L'Anthropologie*." M. Topinard is a devoted pupil of Broca and loses no opportunity to express his devotion to his master. In summing up his results concerning the descent of man the author regards the Lemurians as the root out of which spring one or more stocks. One of these is the stock of the monkeys, one of whose limbs emits a branch more elevated, that of the Anthropoids; another, whose point of origin or of contact with the preceding has escaped us, gives the branch of man now existing, which raises itself parallel to that of the Anthropoids, without relation to it, and passes by it. M. Topinard doubts whether the volume of man's brain will increase greatly in the future, on account of the equilibrium of the head and the harmony of parts. Its anterior lobes might become larger until the center of gravity may pass a little in front of the center of the base of the skull. It is certain that dolichocephaly will be replaced by universal brachycephaly. The quality of the cells also may be perfected. In closing his volume, M. Topinard speaks with hope of man's future and alludes to the beautiful figure of Broca, in which the human body is represented as the slave following the Roman emperor about and saying perpetually in his ears, *Memento te mortaliū esse*.

OTIS T. MASON.